

E. O. 11514

Title 3—The President

(18) Such other matters as the Commission finds it necessary to study in order to treat adequately those mentioned above.

SEC. 3. *Assistance to the Commission.* (a) The Commission is authorized to appoint such personnel as it deems necessary, to fix their compensation in accordance with law, to obtain services in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3109, and to enter into contracts for the conduct of studies necessary to the performance of its functions.

(b) In compliance with the provisions of applicable law, and as necessary to serve the purposes of this order, (1) the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide or arrange for necessary administrative and staff services, support, and facilities for the Commission, and (2) each executive department or agency shall furnish the Commission such information and other assistance as may be available.

SEC. 4. *Reports and Termination.* The Commission shall present such interim reports to the President as the President or the Commission shall deem appropriate. The Commission shall present its final report not later than two years from the date of this order. The Commission shall terminate thirty days following the submission of its final report.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 3, 1970.

Executive Order 11514

PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and in furtherance of the purpose and policy of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law No. 91-190, approved January 1, 1970), it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Policy.* The Federal Government shall provide leadership in protecting and enhancing the quality of the Nation's environment to sustain and enrich human life. Federal agencies shall initiate measures needed to direct their policies, plans and programs so as to meet national environmental goals. The Council on Environmental Quality, through the Chairman, shall advise and assist the President in leading this national effort.

SEC. 2. *Responsibilities of Federal agencies.* Consonant with Title I of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, hereafter referred to as the "Act", the heads of Federal agencies shall:

(a) Monitor, evaluate, and control on a continuing basis their agencies' activities so as to protect and enhance the quality of the environment. Such activities shall include those directed to controlling

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plish other program objectives which may affect the quality of the
environment. Agencies shall develop programs and measures to protect
and enhance environmental quality and shall assess progress in meeting
the specific objectives of such activities. Heads of agencies shall consult
with appropriate Federal, State and local agencies in carrying out
their activities as they affect the quality of the environment.

(b) Develop procedures to ensure the fullest practicable provision
of timely public information and understanding of Federal plans and
programs with environmental impact in order to obtain the views of
interested parties. These procedures shall include, whenever appro-
priate, provision for public hearings, and shall provide the public
with relevant information, including information on alternative
courses of action. Federal agencies shall also encourage State and
local agencies to adopt similar procedures for informing the public
concerning their activities affecting the quality of the environment.

(c) Insure that information regarding existing or potential en-
vironmental problems and control methods developed as part of re-
search, development, demonstration, test, or evaluation activities is
made available to Federal agencies, States, counties, municipalities,
institutions, and other entities, as appropriate.

(d) Review their agencies' statutory authority, administrative regu-
lations, policies, and procedures, including those relating to loans,
grants, contracts, leases, licenses, or permits, in order to identify any
deficiencies or inconsistencies therein which prohibit or limit full
compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act. A report on
this review and the corrective actions taken or planned, including
such measures to be proposed to the President as may be necessary to
bring their authority and policies into conformance with the intent,
purposes, and procedures of the Act, shall be provided to the Council
on Environmental Quality not later than September 1, 1970.

(e) Engage in exchange of data and research results, and cooperate
with agencies of other governments to foster the purposes of the Act.

(f) Proceed, in coordination with other agencies, with actions
required by section 102 of the Act.

Sec. 3. Responsibilities of Council on Environmental Quality. The
Council on Environmental Quality shall:

(a) Evaluate existing and proposed policies and activities of the
Federal Government directed to the control of pollution and the en-
hancement of the environment and to the accomplishment of other
objectives which affect the quality of the environment. This shall in-
clude continuing review of procedures employed in the development
and enforcement of Federal standards affecting environmental quality.
Based upon such evaluations the Council shall, where appropriate,
recommend to the President policies and programs to achieve more
effective protection and enhancement of environmental quality and
shall, where appropriate, seek resolution of significant environmental
issues.

(b) Recommend to the President and to the agencies priorities

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among programs designed for the control of pollution and for enhancement of the environment.

(c) Determine the need for new policies and programs for dealing with environmental problems not being adequately addressed.

(d) Conduct, as it determines to be appropriate, public hearings or conferences on issues of environmental significance.

(e) Promote the development and use of indices and monitoring systems (1) to assess environmental conditions and trends, (2) to predict the environmental impact of proposed public and private actions, and (3) to determine the effectiveness of programs for protecting and enhancing environmental quality.

(f) Coordinate Federal programs related to environmental quality.

(g) Advise and assist the President and the agencies in achieving international cooperation for dealing with environmental problems, under the foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

(h) Issue guidelines to Federal agencies for the preparation of detailed statements on proposals for legislation and other Federal actions affecting the environment, as required by section 102(2) (C) of the Act.

(i) Issue such other instructions to agencies, and request such reports and other information from them, as may be required to carry out the Council's responsibilities under the Act.

(j) Assist the President in preparing the annual Environmental Quality Report provided for in section 201 of the Act.

(k) Foster investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses relating to (i) ecological systems and environmental quality, (ii) the impact of new and changing technologies thereon, and (iii) means of preventing or reducing adverse effects from such technologies.

SEC. 4. *Amendments of E.O. 11472.* Executive Order No. 11472 of May 29, 1969, including the heading thereof, is hereby amended:

(1) By substituting for the term "the Environmental Quality Council", wherever it occurs, the following: "the Cabinet Committee on the Environment".

(2) By substituting for the term "the Council", wherever it occurs, the following: "the Cabinet Committee".

(3) By inserting in subsection (f) of section 101, after "Budget," the following: "the Director of the Office of Science and Technology,".

(4) By substituting for subsection (g) of section 101 the following:

"(g) The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality (established by Public Law 91-190) shall assist the President in directing the affairs of the Cabinet Committee."

(5) By deleting subsection (c) of section 102.

(6) By substituting for "the Office of Science and Technology", in section 104, the following: "the Council on Environmental Quality (established by Public Law 91-190)".

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(7) By substituting for "(hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee')", in section 201, the following: "(hereinafter referred to as the 'Citizens' Committee')".

(8) By substituting for the term "the Committee", wherever it occurs, the following: "the Citizens' Committee".

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 5, 1970.

Executive Order 11515

TERMINATING CERTAIN BODIES ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESIDENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Interdepartmental Highway Safety Board.* (a) The Interdepartmental Highway Safety Board is terminated.

(b) Executive Order No. 10898 of December 2, 1960, and Executive Order No. 10986 of January 12, 1962, are revoked.

(c) Executive Order No. 11382 of November 28, 1967, is amended by deleting section 8.

SEC. 2. *Interagency Committee on International Athletics.* The Interagency Committee on International Athletics is terminated and Executive Order No. 11117 of August 13, 1963, is revoked.

SEC. 3. *President's Committee on Manpower.* The President's Committee on Manpower is hereby terminated and Executive Order No. 11152 of April 15, 1964, is revoked.

SEC. 4. *Ohio River Bridge Tragedy.* There is hereby terminated the task force established by the President by announcement made on December 19, 1967, in connection with the collapse of the Ohio River Bridge on Highway U.S. 35 connecting Gallipolis, Ohio, and Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia.

SEC. 5. *Medal of Freedom.* Executive Order No. 9586 of July 6, 1945, as amended, is hereby further amended:

(1) By substituting for subsection (b) of section 2 the following:

"(b) The President may select for the award of the Medal any person recommended to the President for award of the Medal or any person selected by the President upon his own initiative."

(2) By striking out all numbered sections of the order except sections 1 and 2.

SEC. 6. *Winding up of affairs.* Such actions as may be necessary to wind up any outstanding affairs of the bodies terminated by this order shall be carried out by the Bureau of the Budget or by such other

Public Law 91-190

AN ACT

January 1, 1970
[S. 1075]

To establish a national policy for the environment, to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes.

National Environmental
Policy Act of
1969.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Environmental Policy Act of 1969".

PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The purposes of this Act are: To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

TITLE I

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Policies and
goals.

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of man's activity on the interrelations of all components of the natural environment, particularly the profound influences of population growth, high-density urbanization, industrial expansion, resource exploitation, and new and expanding technological advances and recognizing further the critical importance of restoring and maintaining environmental quality to the overall welfare and development of man, declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations, to use all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.

(b) In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may—

(1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

(2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

(3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

(4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;

(5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

(6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

(c) The Congress recognizes that each person should enjoy a healthful environment and that each person has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

Sec. 102. The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible: (1) the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this Act, and (2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall—

Administration.

(A) utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on man's environment;

(B) identify and develop methods and procedures, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality established by title II of this Act, which will insure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration in decisionmaking along with economic and technical considerations;

(C) include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on—

- (i) the environmental impact of the proposed action,
- (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented,
- (iii) alternatives to the proposed action,
- (iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and
- (v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

Prior to making any detailed statement, the responsible Federal official shall consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. Copies of such statement and the comments and views of the appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and to the public as provided by section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review processes;

Copies of statements, etc.; availability.

81 Stat. 54.

(D) study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources;

(E) recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment;

(F) make available to States, counties, municipalities, institutions, and individuals, advice and information useful in restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the quality of the environment;

(G) initiate and utilize ecological information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects; and

(II) assist the Council on Environmental Quality established by title II of this Act.

Policy review.

SEC. 103. All agencies of the Federal Government shall review their present statutory authority, administrative regulations, and current policies and procedures for the purpose of determining whether there are any deficiencies or inconsistencies therein which prohibit full compliance with the purposes and provisions of this Act and shall propose to the President not later than July 1, 1971, such measures as may be necessary to bring their authority and policies into conformity with the intent, purposes, and procedures set forth in this Act.

SEC. 104. Nothing in Section 102 or 103 shall in any way affect the specific statutory obligations of any Federal agency (1) to comply with criteria or standards of environmental quality, (2) to coordinate or consult with any other Federal or State agency, or (3) to act, or refrain from acting contingent upon the recommendations or certification of any other Federal or State agency.

SEC. 105. The policies and goals set forth in this Act are supplementary to those set forth in existing authorizations of Federal agencies.

TITLE II

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Report to Congress.

SEC. 201. The President shall transmit to the Congress annually beginning July 1, 1970, an Environmental Quality Report (hereinafter referred to as the "report") which shall set forth (1) the status and condition of the major natural, manmade, or altered environmental classes of the Nation, including, but not limited to, the air, the aquatic, including marine, estuarine, and fresh water, and the terrestrial environment, including, but not limited to, the forest, dryland, wetland, range, urban, suburban, and rural environment; (2) current and foreseeable trends in the quality, management and utilization of such environments and the effects of those trends on the social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation; (3) the adequacy of available natural resources for fulfilling human and economic requirements of the Nation in the light of expected population pressures; (4) a review of the programs and activities (including regulatory activities) of the Federal Government, the State and local governments, and nongovernmental entities or individuals, with particular reference to their effect on the environment and on the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources; and (5) a program for remedying the deficiencies of existing programs and activities, together with recommendations for legislation.

Council on Environmental Quality.

SEC. 202. There is created in the Executive Office of the President a Council on Environmental Quality (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President to serve at his pleasure, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate one of the members of the Council to serve as Chairman. Each member shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience, and attainments, is exceptionally well qualified to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information of all kinds; to appraise programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in title I of this Act; to be conscious of and responsive to the scientific, economic, social, esthetic, and cultural needs and interests of the Nation; and to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment.

SEC. 203. The Council may employ such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this Act, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

80 Stat. 416.
Duties and
functions.

SEC. 204. It shall be the duty and function of the Council—

(1) to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Environmental Quality Report required by section 201;

(2) to gather timely and authoritative information concerning the conditions and trends in the quality of the environment both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such conditions and trends are interfering, or are likely to interfere, with the achievement of the policy set forth in title I of this Act, and to compile and submit to the President studies relating to such conditions and trends;

(3) to review and appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in title I of this Act for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs and activities are contributing to the achievement of such policy, and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

(4) to develop and recommend to the President national policies to foster and promote the improvement of environmental quality to meet the conservation, social, economic, health, and other requirements and goals of the Nation;

(5) to conduct investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses relating to ecological systems and environmental quality;

(6) to document and define changes in the natural environment, including the plant and animal systems, and to accumulate necessary data and other information for a continuing analysis of these changes or trends and an interpretation of their underlying causes;

(7) to report at least once each year to the President on the state and condition of the environment; and

Report to
President.

(8) to make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation as the President may request.

SEC. 205. In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under this Act, the Council shall—

(1) consult with the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality established by Executive Order numbered 11472, dated May 29, 1969, and with such representatives of science, industry, agriculture, labor, conservation organizations, State and local governments and other groups, as it deems advisable; and

16 USC 17k
note.

(2) utilize, to the fullest extent possible, the services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided, thus assuring that the Council's activities will not unnecessarily overlap or conflict with similar activities authorized by law and performed by established agencies.

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Tenure and
compensation.

Post, p. 864.

Appropriations.

SEC. 206. Members of the Council shall serve full time and the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5312). The other members of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5315).

SEC. 207. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act not to exceed \$300,000 for fiscal year 1970, \$700,000 for fiscal year 1971, and \$1,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

Approved January 1, 1970.

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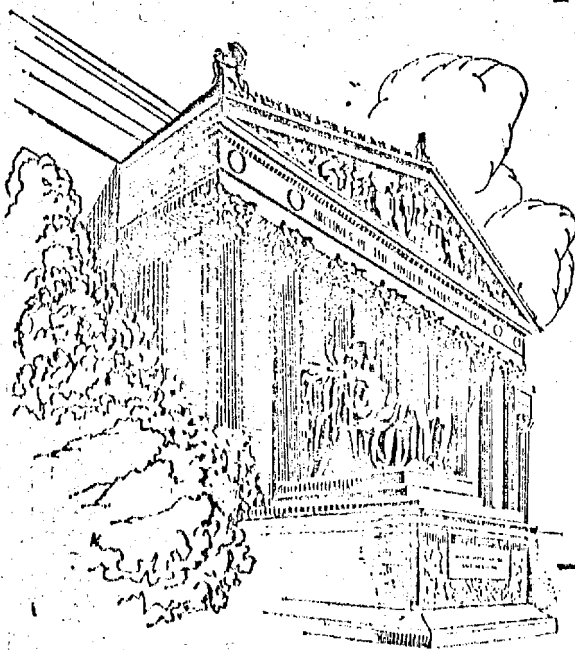
Friday, April 23, 1971 • Washington, D.C.

PART II

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENTS ON PROPOSED
FEDERAL ACTIONS AFFECTING
THE ENVIRONMENT

GUIDELINES



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NOTICES

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENTS ON PROPOSED FEDERAL ACTIONS AFFECTING THE EN- VIRONMENT

Guidelines

1. *Purpose.* This memorandum provides guidelines to Federal departments, agencies, and establishments for preparing detailed environmental statements on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91-190) (hereafter "the Act"). Underlying the preparation of such environmental statements is the mandate of both the Act and Executive Order 11514 (35 F.R. 4247) of March 4, 1970, that all Federal agencies, to the fullest extent possible, direct their policies, plans and programs so as to meet national environmental goals. The objective of section 102(2)(C) of the Act and of these guidelines is to build into the agency decision making process an appropriate and careful consideration of the environmental aspects of proposed action and to assist agencies in implementing not only the letter, but the spirit, of the Act. This memorandum also provides guidance on implementation of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.).

2. *Policy.* As early as possible and in all cases prior to agency decision concerning major action or recommendation or a favorable report on legislation that significantly affects the environment, Federal agencies will, in consultation with other appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, assess in detail the potential environmental impact in order that adverse effects are avoided, and environmental quality is restored or enhanced, to the fullest extent practicable. In particular, alternative actions that will minimize adverse impact should be explored and both the long- and short-range implications to man, his physical and social surroundings, and to nature, should be evaluated in order to avoid to the fullest extent practicable undesirable consequences for the environment.

3. *Agency and OMB procedures.* Pursuant to section 2(f) of Executive Order 11514, the heads of Federal agencies have been directed to proceed with measures required by section 102(2)(C) of the Act. Consequently, each agency will establish, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, not later than June 1, 1970 (and, by July 1, 1971, with respect to requirements imposed by revisions in these guidelines, which will apply to draft environmental statements circulated after June 30, 1971), its own formal procedures for: (1) identifying those agency actions requiring environmental statements; (2) establishing appropriate time schedules for the consultations required by section 102

(2)(C), and the agency review process for which environmental statements are to be available; (2) obtaining information required in their preparation; (3) designating the officials who are to be responsible for the statements; (4) consulting with and taking account of the comments of appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, including obtaining the comment of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, whether or not an environmental statement is prepared, when required under section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; and (5) meeting the requirements of section 2(b) of Executive Order 11514 for providing timely public information on Federal plans and programs with environmental impact including procedures responsive to section 10 of these guidelines. These procedures should be consonant with the guidelines contained herein. Each agency should file seven (7) copies of all such procedures with the Council on Environmental Quality, which will provide advice to agencies in the preparation of their procedures and guidance on the application and interpretation of the Council's guidelines. The Environmental Protection Agency will assist in resolving any question relating to section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

(b) Each Federal agency should consult, with the assistance of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Management and Budget if desired, with other appropriate Federal agencies in the development of the above procedures so as to achieve consistency in dealing with similar activities and to assure effective coordination among agencies in their review of proposed activities.

(c) State and local review of agency procedures, regulations, and policies for the administration of Federal programs of assistance to State and local governments will be conducted pursuant to procedures established by the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-85. For agency procedures subject to OMB Circular No. A-85 a 30-day extension in the July 1, 1971, deadline set in section 3(a) is granted.

(d) It is imperative that existing mechanisms for obtaining the views of Federal, State, and local agencies on proposed Federal actions be utilized to the extent practicable in dealing with environmental matters. The Office of Management and Budget will issue instructions, as necessary, to take full advantage of existing mechanisms relating to procedures for handling legislation, preparation of budgetary materials, new procedures, water resource and other projects, etc.).

4. *Federal agencies included.* Section 102(2)(C) applies to all agencies of the Federal Government with respect to recommendations or favorable reports on proposals for (i) legislation and (ii) other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The phrase "all agencies" is

meant to make clear that each agency of the Federal Government shall comply with the requirement unless existing law applicable to the agency's operations expressly prohibits or makes compliance impossible. (Section 105 of the Act provides that "The policies and goals set forth in this Act are supplementary to those set forth in existing authorizations of Federal agencies.")

5. *Actions included.* The following criteria will be employed by agencies in deciding whether a proposed action requires the preparation of an environmental statement:

(a) "Actions" include but are not limited to:

(i) Recommendations or favorable reports relating to legislation including that for appropriations. The requirement for following the section 102(2)(C) procedure as elaborated in these guidelines applies to both (i) agency recommendations on their own proposals for legislation and (ii) agency reports on legislation initiated elsewhere. (In the latter case only the agency which has primary responsibility for the subject matter involved will prepare an environmental statement.) The Office of Management and Budget will supplement these general guidelines with specific instructions relating to the way in which the section 102(2)(C) procedure fits into its legislative clearance process;

(ii) Projects and continuing activities; directly undertaken by Federal agencies; supported in whole or in part through Federal contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of funding assistance; involving a Federal lease, permit, license, certificate or other entitlement for use;

(iii) Policy, regulations, and procedure-making.

(b) The statutory clause "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" is to be construed by agencies with a view to the overall, cumulative impact of the action proposed (and of further actions contemplated). Such actions may be localized in their impact, but if there is potential that the environment may be significantly affected, the statement is to be prepared. Proposed actions, the environmental impact of which is likely to be highly controversial, should be covered in all cases. In considering what constitutes major action significantly affecting the environment, agencies should bear in mind that the effect of many Federal decisions about a project or complex of projects can be individually limited but cumulatively considerable. This can occur when one or more agencies over a period of years put into a project individually minor but collectively major resources, when one decision involving a limited amount of money in a precedent for action in much larger cases or represents a decision in principle about a future major course of action, or when several Government agencies individually make decisions about partial aspects of a project. The lead agency

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should prepare an environmental statement if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment from Federal action. "Lead agency" refers to the Federal agency which has primary authority for carrying out the Federal Government to a course of action with significant environmental impact. As necessary, the Council on Environmental Quality will assist in resolving questions of lead agency determination.

(c) Section 101(b) of the Act indicates the broad range of aspects of the environment to be surveyed in any assessment of significant effect. The Act also indicates that adverse significant effects include those that degrade the quality of the environment, curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment, and serve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals. Significant effects can also include actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if, on balance, the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial. Significant adverse effects on the quality of the human environment include both those that directly affect human beings and those that indirectly affect human beings through adverse effects on the environment.

(d) Because of the Act's legislative history, environmental protective regulatory activities concurred in or taken by the Environmental Protection Agency are not deemed actions which require the preparation of environmental statements under section 102(2)(C) of the Act.

6. *Content of environmental statement.* (a) The following points are to be covered:

(i) A description of the proposed action including information and technical data adequate to permit a careful assessment of environmental impact by commenting agencies. Where relevant, maps should be provided.

(ii) The probable impact of the proposed action on the environment, including impact on ecological systems such as wildlife, fish, and marine life. Both primary and secondary significant consequences for the environment should be included in the analysis. For example, the implications, if any, of the action for population distribution or concentration should be estimated and an assessment made of the effect of any possible change in population patterns upon the resource base, including land use, water, and public services, of the area in question.

(iii) Any probable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided (such as water or air pollution, undesirable land use patterns, damage to life systems, urban congestion, threats to health or other consequences adverse to the environmental goals set out in section 101(b) of the Act).

(iv) Alternatives to the proposed action (section 102(2)(D) of the Act requires the responsible agency to study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves

unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources"). A rigorous exploration and objective evaluation of alternative actions that might avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects is essential. Sufficient analysis of such alternatives and their costs and impact on the environment should accompany the proposed action through the agency review process in order not to foreclose prematurely options which might have less detrimental effects.

(v) The relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity. This in essence requires the agency to assess the action for cumulative and long-term effects from the perspective that each generation is trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.

(vi) Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented. This requires the agency to identify the extent to which the action curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

(vii) Where appropriate, a discussion of problems and objections raised by other Federal, State, and local agencies and by private organizations and individuals in the review process and the disposition of the issues involved. (This section may be added at the end of the review process in the final text of the environmental statement.)

(b) With respect to water quality aspects of the proposed action which have been previously certified by the appropriate State or interstate organization as being in substantial compliance with applicable water quality standards, the comment of the Environmental Protection Agency should also be requested.

(c) Each environmental statement should be prepared in accordance with the precept in section 102(2)(A) of the Act that all agencies of the Federal Government "utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and decisionmaking which may have an impact on man's environment."

(d) Where an agency follows a practice of declining to favor an alternative until public hearings have been held on a proposed action, a draft environmental statement may be prepared and circulated indicating that two or more alternatives are under consideration.

(e) Appendix 1 prescribes the form of the summary sheet which should accompany each draft and final environmental statement.

7. Federal agencies to be consulted in connection with preparation of environmental statement. A Federal agency considering an action requiring an environmental statement, on the basis of (i) a draft environmental statement for which it takes responsibility or (ii) comparable information followed by a hearing subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, should

consult with, and obtain the comment on the environmental impact of the action of, Federal agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. These Federal agencies include components of (depending on the aspect or aspects of the environment):

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
Department of Agriculture.
Department of Commerce.
Department of Defense.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Department of the Interior.
Department of State.
Department of Transportation.
Atomic Energy Commission.
Federal Power Commission.
Environmental Protection Agency.
Office of Economic Opportunity.

For actions specifically affecting the environment of their geographic jurisdictions, the following Federal and Federal-State agencies are also to be consulted:

Tennessee Valley Authority.
Appalachian Regional Commission.
National Capital Planning Commission.
Delaware River Basin Commission.
Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

Agencies seeking comment should determine which one or more of the above listed agencies are appropriate to consult on the basis of the areas of expertise identified in Appendix 2 to these guidelines. It is recommended (i) that the above listed departments and agencies establish contact points, which often are most appropriately regional offices, for providing comments on the environmental statements and (ii) that departments from which comment is solicited coordinate and consolidate the comments of their component entities. The requirement in section 102(2)(C) to obtain comment from Federal agencies having jurisdiction or special expertise is in addition to any specific statutory obligation of any Federal agency to coordinate or consult with any other Federal or State agency. Agencies seeking comment may establish time limits of not less than thirty (30) days for reply, after which it may be presumed, unless the agency consulted requests a specified extension of time, that the agency consulted has no comment to make. Agencies seeking comment should endeavor to comply with requests for extensions of time of up to fifteen (15) days.

8. *Interim EPA procedures for implementation of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.* (a) Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, provides:

Sec. 309. (a) The Administrator shall review and comment in writing on the environmental impact of any matter relating to duties and responsibilities granted pursuant to this Act or other provisions of the authority of the Administrator, contained in any (1) legislation proposed by any Federal department or agency, (2) newly authorized Federal projects for construction and any major Federal agency action (other than a project for construction) to which section 102(2)(C) of Public Law 91-190 applies, and (3) proposed regulations published by any

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department or agency of the Federal Government. Such written comment shall be made public at the conclusion of any such review.

(b) In the event the Administrator determines that any such legislation, action, or regulation is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality, he shall publish his determination and the matter shall be referred to the Council on Environmental Quality.

(b) Accordingly, wherever an agency action related to air or water quality, noise abatement and control, pesticide regulation, solid waste disposal, radiation criteria and standards, or other provisions of the authority of the Administrator if the Environmental Protection Agency is involved, including his enforcement authority, Federal agencies are required to submit for review and comment by the Administrator in writing: (i) proposals for new Federal construction projects and other major Federal agency actions to which section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act applies and (ii) proposed legislation and regulations, whether or not section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act applies. (Actions requiring review by the Administrator do not include litigation or enforcement proceedings.) The Administrator's comments shall constitute his comments for the purposes of both section 309 of the Clean Air Act and section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act. A period of 45 days shall be allowed for such review. The Administrator's written comment shall be furnished to the responsible Federal department or agency, to the Council on Environmental Quality and summarized in a notice published in the Federal Register. The public may obtain copies of such comment on request from the Environmental Protection Agency.

9. State and local review. Where no public hearing has been held on the proposed action at which the appropriate State and local review has been invited, and where review of the environmental impact of the proposed action by State and local agencies authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards is relevant, such State and local review shall be provided as follows:

(a) For direct Federal development projects and projects assisted under programs listed in Attachment D of the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-95, review of draft environmental statements by State and local governments will be through procedures set forth under Part I of Circular No. A-95.

(b) Where these procedures are not appropriate and where a proposed action affects matters within their jurisdiction, review of the draft environmental statement on a proposed action by State and local agencies authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards and their comments on the environmental impact of the proposed action may be obtained directly or by distributing the draft environmental statement to the appropriate State, regional and metropolitan clearinghouse. If the error of the State involved has desig-

nated some other point for obtaining this review.

10. Use of statements in agency review processes; distribution to Council on Environmental Quality; availability to public. (a) Agencies will need to identify at what stage or stages of a series of actions relating to a particular matter the environmental statement procedures of this directive will be applied. It will often be necessary to use the procedures both in the development of a national program and in the review of proposed projects within the national program. However, where a grant-in-aid program does not entail prior approval by Federal agencies of specific projects the view of Federal, State, and local agencies in the legislative process may have to suffice. The principle to be applied is to obtain views of other agencies at the earliest feasible time in the development of program and project proposals. Care should be exercised so as not to duplicate the clearance process, but when actions being considered differ significantly from those that have already been reviewed pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the Act an environmental statement should be provided.

(b) Ten (10) copies of draft environmental statements (when prepared), ten (10) copies of all comments made thereon (to be forwarded to the Council by the entity making comment at the time comment is forwarded to the responsible agency), and ten (10) copies of the final text of environmental statements (together with all comments received thereon by the responsible agency from Federal, State, and local agencies and from private organizations and individuals) shall be supplied to the Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President (this will serve as making environmental statements available to the President). It is important that draft environmental statements be prepared and circulated for comment and furnished to the Council early enough in the agency review process before an action is taken in order to permit meaningful consideration of the environmental issues involved. To the maximum extent practicable no administrative action (i.e., any proposed action to be taken by the agency other than agency proposals for legislation to Congress or agency reports on legislation) subject to section 102(2)(C) is to be taken sooner than ninety (90) days after a draft environmental statement has been circulated for comment. Furnished to the Council and, except where advance public disclosure will result in significantly increased costs of procurement to the Government, made available to the public pursuant to these guidelines; neither should such administrative action be taken sooner than thirty (30) days after the final text of an environmental statement (together with comments) has been made available to the Council and the public. If the final text of an environmental statement is filed within ninety (90) days after a comment, furnished to the Council and

made public pursuant to this section of these guidelines, the thirty (30) day period and ninety (90) day period may run concurrently to the extent that they overlap.

(c) With respect to recommendations or reports on proposals for legislation to which section 102(2)(C) applies, the final text of the environmental statement and comments thereon should be available to the Congress and to the public in support of the proposed legislation or report. In cases where the scheduling of congressional hearings on recommendations or reports on proposals for legislation which the Federal agency has forwarded to the Congress does not allow adequate time for the completion of a final text of an environmental statement (together with comments), a draft environmental statement may be furnished to the Congress and made available to the public pending transmittal of the comments as received and the final text.

(d) Where emergency circumstances make it necessary to take an action with significant environmental impact without observing the provisions of these guidelines concerning minimum periods for agency review and advance availability of environmental statements, the Federal agency proposing to take the action should consult with the Council on Environmental Quality about alternative arrangements. Similarly, where there are overriding considerations of expense to the Government or impaired program effectiveness, the responsible agency should consult the Council concerning appropriate modifications of the minimum periods.

(e) In accord with the policy of the National Environmental Policy Act and Executive Order 11514 agencies have a responsibility to develop procedures to insure the fullest practicable provision of timely public information and understanding of Federal plans and programs with environmental impact in order to obtain the views of interested parties. These procedures shall include, whenever appropriate, provision for public hearings, and shall provide the public with relevant information, including information on alternative courses of action. Agencies which hold hearings on proposed administrative actions or legislation should make the draft environmental statement available to the public at least fifteen (15) days prior to the time of the relevant hearings except where the agency prepares the draft statement on the basis of a hearing subject to the Administrative Procedure Act and preceded by adequate public notice and information to identify the issues and obtain the comments provided for in sections 6-9 of these guidelines.

(f) The agency which prepared the environmental statement is responsible for making the statement and the comments received available to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C., sec. 552), without regard to the exclusion of memoranda when such

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memoranda transmit comments of Federal agencies listed in section 7 of these guidelines upon the environmental impact of proposed actions subject to section 102(2)(C).

(g) Agency procedures prepared pursuant to section 3 of these guidelines shall implement these public information requirements and shall include arrangements for availability of environmental statements and comments at the head and appropriate regional offices of the responsible agency and at appropriate State, regional, and metropolitan clearinghouses unless the Governor of the State involved designates some other point for receipt of this information.

11. *Application of section 102(2)(C) procedure to existing projects and programs.* To the maximum extent practicable the section 102(2)(C) procedure should be applied to further major Federal actions having a significant effect on the environment even though they arise from projects or programs initiated prior to enactment of the Act on January 1, 1970. Where it is not practicable to reassess the basic course of action, it is still important that further incremental major actions be shaped so as to minimize adverse environmental consequences. It is also important in further action that account be taken of environmental consequences not fully evaluated at the outset of the project or program.

12. *Supplementary guidelines, evaluation of procedures.* (a) The Council on Environmental Quality after examining environmental statements and agency procedures with respect to such statements will issue such supplements to these guidelines as are necessary.

(b) Agencies will continue to assess their experience in the implementation of the section 102(2)(C) provisions of the Act and in conforming with these guidelines and report thereon to the Council on Environmental Quality by December 1, 1971. Such reports should include an identification of the problem areas and suggestions for revision or clarification of these guidelines to achieve effective coordination of views on environmental aspects (and alternatives, where appropriate) of proposed actions without imposing unproductive administrative procedures.

Russell E. Train,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I

(Check one) () Draft. () Final Environmental Statement.

Name of Responsible Federal Agency (with name of operating division where appropriate).

1. Name of Action. (Check one) () Administrative Action. () Legislative Action.

2. Brief description of action indicating what States (and countries) particularly affected.

3. Summary of environmental impact and adverse environmental effects.

4. List alternatives considered.

5. a. (For draft statements) List all Federal, State, and local agencies from which comments have been requested.

b. (For final statements) List all Federal, State, and local agencies

from which written comments have been received.

6. Dates draft statement and final statement made available to Council on Environmental Quality and public.

APPENDIX II—FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION BY LAW OR SPECIAL EXPERTISE TO COMMENT ON VARIOUS TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

AIR

Air Quality and Air Pollution Control

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service (effects on vegetation).
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).
Environmental Protection Agency—
Air Pollution Control Office.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Mines (fossil and gaseous fuel combustion).
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (wildlife).
Department of Transportation—
Assistant Secretary for Systems Development and Technology (auto emissions).
Coast Guard (vessel emissions).
Federal Aviation Administration (aircraft emissions).

Weather Modification

Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Department of Defense—
Department of the Air Force.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Reclamation.

ENERGY

Environmental Aspects of Electric Energy Generation and Transmission

Atomic Energy Commission (nuclear power).
Environmental Protection Agency—
Water Quality Office.
Air Pollution Control Office.
Department of Agriculture—
Rural Electrification Administration (rural areas).
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers (hydro-facilities).
Federal Power Commission (hydro-facilities and transmission lines).
Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas).
Department of the Interior—(facilities on Government lands).

Natural Gas Energy Development, Transmission and Generation

Federal Power Commission (natural gas production, transmission and supply).
Department of the Interior—
Geological Survey.
Bureau of Mines.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Toxic Materials

Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Health aspects).
Environmental Protection Agency.
Department of Agriculture—
Agricultural Research Service.
Consumer and Marketing Service.
Department of Defense.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Pesticides

Department of Agriculture—
Agricultural Research Service (biological controls, food and fiber production).

Forest Service.

Department of Commerce—
National Marine Fisheries Service.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Environmental Protection Agency—
Office of Pesticides.

Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (effects on fish and wildlife).

Bureau of Land Management.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).

Herbicides

Department of Agriculture—
Agricultural Research Service.
Forest Service.

Environmental Protection Agency—
Office of Pesticides.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).

Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Bureau of Land Management.
Bureau of Reclamation.

Transportation and Handling of Hazardous Materials

Department of Commerce—
Maritime Administration.
National Marine Fisheries Service.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Impact on marine life).

Department of Defense—
Armed Services Explosive Safety Board.
Army Corps of Engineers (navigable waterways).

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—
Office of the Surgeon General (Health aspects).

Department of Transportation—
Federal Highway Administration Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety.

Coast Guard.
Federal Railroad Administration.
Federal Aviation Administration.
Assistant Secretary for Systems Development and Technology.
Office of Hazardous Materials.
Office of Pipeline Safety.

Environmental Protection Agency (hazardous substances).
Atomic Energy Commission (radioactive substances).

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

Coastal Areas: Wetlands, Estuaries, Waterfowl Refuges, and Beaches

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service.
Department of Commerce—
National Marine Fisheries Service (Impact on marine life).

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Impact on marine life).

Department of Transportation—
Coast Guard (bridges, navigation).

Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers (beaches, dredge and fill permits, Refuse Act permits).

Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

National Park Service.
U.S. Geological Survey (coastal geology).
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (beaches).

Department of Agriculture—
Soil Conservation Service (soil stability, hydrology).

Environmental Protection Agency—
Water Quality Office.

Historic and Archaeological Sites

Department of the Interior—
National Park Service.
Bureau of Land Management (Preservation).

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Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas).

Flood Plains and Watersheds

Department of Agriculture—
Agricultural Stabilization and Research Service.
Soil Conservation Service.
Forest Service.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Bureau of Reclamation.
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Bureau of Land Management.
U.S. Geological Survey.
Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas).
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers.

Mineral Land Reclamation

Appalachian Regional Commission.
Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Mines.
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Bureau of Land Management.
U.S. Geological Survey.
Tennessee Valley Authority.

Parks, Forests, and Outdoor Recreation

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service.
Soil Conservation Service.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Land Management.
National Park Service.
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers.
Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas).

Soil and Plant Life, Sedimentation, Erosion and Hydrologic Conditions

Department of Agriculture—
Soil Conservation Service.
Agricultural Research Service.
Forest Service.
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers (dredging, aquatic plants).
Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Land Management.
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Geological Survey.
Bureau of Reclamation.

NOISE

Noise Control and Abatement

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).
Department of Commerce—
National Bureau of Standards.
Department of Transportation—
Assistant Secretary for Systems Development and Technology.
Federal Aviation Administration (Office of Noise Abatement).
Environmental Protection Agency (Office of Noise).
Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban land use aspects, building materials standards).

PHYSIOLOGICAL HEALTH AND HUMAN WELL BEING

Chemical Contamination of Food Products
Department of Agriculture—
Consumer and Marketing Service.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).
Environmental Protection Agency—
Office of Pesticides (economic poisons).

Food Additives and Food Sanitation

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).
Environmental Protection Agency—
Office of Pesticides (economic poisons, e.g., pesticide residues).
Department of Agriculture—
Consumer Marketing Service (meat and poultry products).

Microbiological Contamination

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).

Radiation and Radiological Health

Department of Commerce—
National Bureau of Standards.
Atomic Energy Commission.
Environmental Protection Agency—
Office of Radiation.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Mines (uranium mines).

Sanitation and Waste Systems

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—(Health aspects).
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers.
Environmental Protection Agency—
Solid Waste Office.
Water Quality Office.
Department of Transportation—
U.S. Coast Guard (ship sanitation).
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Mines (mineral waste and recycling, mine acid wastes, urban solid wastes).
Bureau of Land Management (solid wastes on public lands).
Office of Saline Water (deminalization of liquid wastes).

Shellfish Sanitation

Department of Commerce—
National Marine Fisheries Service.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).
Environmental Protection Agency—
Office of Water Quality.

TRANSPORTATION

Air Quality

Environmental Protection Agency—
Air Pollution Control Office.
Department of Transportation—
Federal Aviation Administration.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (meteorological conditions).

Water Quality

Environmental Protection Agency—
Office of Water Quality.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (impact on marine life and ocean monitoring).
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers.
Coast Guard.

URBAN

Congestion in Urban Areas, Housing and Building Displacement

Department of Transportation—
Federal Highway Administration.
Federal Highway Administration.
Office of Economic Opportunity.
Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Environmental Effects With Special Impact in Low-Income Neighborhoods

Department of the Interior—
National Park Service.
Office of Economic Opportunity.
Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas).
Department of Commerce (economic development areas).
Economic Development Administration.
Department of Transportation—
Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

Rodent Control

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).
Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas).

Urban Planning

Department of Transportation—
Federal Highway Administration.
Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Environmental Protection Agency.
Department of the Interior—
Geological Survey.
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Department of Commerce—
Economic Development Administration.

WATER

Water Quality and Water Pollution Control

Department of Agriculture—
Soil Conservation Service.
Forest Service.
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Reclamation.
Bureau of Land Management.
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Geological Survey.
Office of Saline Water.
Environmental Protection Agency—
Water Quality Office.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Health aspects).
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers.
Department of the Navy (ship pollution control).
Department of Transportation—
Coast Guard (oil spills, ship sanitation).
Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Marine Pollution

Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Department of Transportation—
Coast Guard.
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers.
Office of Oceanographer of the Navy.

River and Canal Regulation and Stream Channelization

Department of Agriculture—
Soil Conservation Service.
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers.

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Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Reclamation,
Geological Survey,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Department of Transportation—
Coast Guard.

WILDLIFE

Environmental Protection Agency,
Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service,
Soil Conservation Service,
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Bureau of Land Management,
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

FEDERAL AGENCY OFFICES FOR RECEIVING AND
COORDINATING COMMENTS UPON ENVIRON-
MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Robert Carvey, Executive Director, Suite 618,
801 19th Street NW., Washington, DC 20006,
343-8607.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dr. T. C. Byerly, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., 20250, 388-7803.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Orville H. Lerch, Alternate Federal Co-Chair-
man, 1606 Connecticut Avenue NW., Wash-
ington, DC 20036, 987-4103.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (CORPS OF
ENGINEERS)

Col. J. B. Newman, Executive Director
of Civil Works, Office of the Chief of En-
gineers, Washington, D.C. 20314, 693-7108.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For nongovernmental matters: Joseph J. Di-
Nunno, Director, Office of Environmental
Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20545, 973-5301.

For regulatory matters: Christopher L. Hen-
derson, Assistant Director for Regulation,
Washington, D.C. 20545, 973-7531.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Dr. Sydney R. Galler, Deputy Assistant Sec-
retary for Environmental Affairs, Washing-
ton, D.C. 20230, 987-4335.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Dr. Louis M. Rousselot, Assistant Secretary
for Defense (Health and Environment),
Room 3E172, The Pentagon, Washington,
DC 20301, 697-2111.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

W. Brinton Whitall, Secretary, Post Office
Box 360, Trenton, NJ 08603, 600-883-0500.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Charles Fabrikant, Director of Impact State-
ments Office, 1628 K Street NW., Wash-
ington, DC 20460, 632-7719.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Frederick H. Warren, Commission's Advisor
on Environmental Quality, 441 G Street
NW., Washington, DC 20420, 388-0084.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Rod Kreger, Deputy Administrator, General
Services Administration-AD, Washington,
D.C. 20405, 343-6077.

Alternate contact: Aaron Woloshin, Director,
Office of Environmental Affairs, General
Services Administration-ADF, 343-4161.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
WELFARE

Roger O. Egeberg, Assistant Secretary for
Health and Science Affairs, HEW North
Building, Washington, D.C. 20202, 983-4254.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT¹

Charles Orlebeke, Deputy Under Secretary,
451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC
20410, 755-6960.

Alternate contact: George Wright, Office of
the Deputy Under Secretary, 755-8192.

¹ Contact the Deputy Under Secretary with
regard to environmental impacts of legisla-
tion, policy statements, program regulations
and procedures, and precedent-making proj-
ect decisions. For all other HUD consultation,
contact the HUD Regional Administrator
in whose jurisdiction the project lies, as
follows:

James J. Barry, Regional Administrator I,
Attention: Environmental Clearance Of-
ficer, Room 405, John F. Kennedy Federal
Building, Boston, MA 02203, 617-223-4066.

S. William Green, Regional Administrator II,
Attention: Environmental Clearance Of-
ficer, 20 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007,
212-264-8008.

Warren P. Phelan, Regional Administrator
III, Attention: Environmental Clearance
Officer, Curtis Building, Sixth and Walnut
Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106, 215-597-
2560.

Edward H. Baxter, Regional Administrator
IV, Attention: Environmental Clearance
Officer, Peachtree-Seventh Building, At-
lanta, GA 30323, 404-526-5585.

George Vavoulla, Regional Administrator V,
Attention: Environmental Clearance Of-
ficer, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago,
IL 60601, 312-353-5680.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Jack O. Horton, Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Programs, Washington, D.C. 20240, 343-
6181.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Charles H. Conrad, Executive Director, Wash-
ington, D.C. 20576, 382-1163.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Frank Carlucci, Director, 1200 19th Street,
NW., Washington, DC 20506, 254-6000.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Alan J. Summerville, Water Resources Co-
ordinator, Department of Environmental
Resources, 105 South Office Building, Har-
risburg, PA 17120, 717-787-2315.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Dr. Francis Gartrell, Director of Environ-
mental Research and Development, 720
Edney Building, Chattanooga, TN 37401,
615-755-2002.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Herbert F. DeSimone, Assistant Secretary for
Environment and Urban Systems, Wash-
ington, D.C. 20590, 426-4563.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

Richard E. Siltor, Assistant Director, Office
of Tax Analysis, Washington, D.C. 20220,
904-2797.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Christian Herter, Jr., Special Assistant to the
Secretary for Environmental Affairs, Wash-
ington, D.C. 20520, 632-7864.

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Richard L. Morgan, Regional Administrator
VI, Attention: Environmental Clearance
Officer, Federal Office Building, 819 Taylor
Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817-334-
2867.

Harry T. Morley, Jr., Regional Administrator
VII, Attention: Environmental Clear-
ance Officer, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas
City, MO 64108, 816-374-2661.

Robert C. Rosenheim, Regional Administrator
VIII, Attention: Environmental Clearance
Officer, Samsonite Building, 1051 South
Broadway, Denver, CO 80209, 303-837-4001.

Robert H. Balda, Regional Administrator IX,
Attention: Environmental Clearance Of-
ficer, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Post Office
Box 36003, San Francisco, CA 94102, 415-
556-4752.

Oscar P. Pederson, Regional Administrator
X, Attention: Environmental Clearance
Officer, Room 228, Arcade Plaza Building,
Seattle, WA 98101, 206-583-5415.

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Congressional Directory

Region 6—Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.—Donald G. Eddy, Director, Region 6, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Denver Federal Center, Building 710, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Region 7—Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah, American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.—Ralph D. Burns, Director, Region 7, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Post Office Box 1328, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95403.

Region 8—Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.—Creath Tooley, Director, Region 8, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Federal Regional Center, Bothell, Wash. 98011.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Executive Office Building, 20506. Phone, 395-3000 (Code 103-3577)

Director.—Edward E. David, Jr., 2238 48th Street 20007.

Deputy Director.—Hubert Heffner, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Apt 412-A 20017.

Assistant Director.—David Z. Beckler, 8709 Duvall Street, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

Assistant Director.—S. David Freeman, 7211 Pyle Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.

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Chairman, Trade Information Committee.—Louis C. Krauthoff II, 3317 O Street 20007.

Executive Secretary, Trade Executive Committee.—Morton Pomeranz, 4518 North 40th Street Arlington, Va. 22207.

Senior Economic Advisor.—William B. Kelly, Jr., 5542 31st Street 20015.

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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Assistant Director.—Robert P. Janes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Chairman.—Russell E. Train, 3101 Woodland Drive 20008.

Member.—Robert Cahn, 3416 O Street 20007.

Member.—Gordon J. F. MacDonald, 11104 Wisperwood Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Secretary to the Chairman.—Boyd H. Gibbons III, 7804 Maple Ridge Drive, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

General Counsel.—Timothy B. Atkeson, 3141 Highland Place 20008.

Senior Staff Member.—Alvin L. Alm, 6219-33d Street 20015.

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